dependence, he was grossly vilified. Harrison did his best to bring self-government to the Filipinos, but was savagely blamed for having done so at the expense of American interests. One enterprising periodical estimated that at the reception on the arrival of Governor-General Roosevelt it took the guests two hours to pass the receiving line, while at the reception on his departure, although universally acclaimed as "the most popular Governor-General the Islands ever had," a short fifteen minutes sufficed to greet the guests.

No longer will there be an American Governor-General in Malacanan Palace. Instead to a Filipino President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines will go the glory of the office and the responsibility which formerly rested on American shoulders. May his Excellency, the President, prove as capable as their Excellencies, his American predecessors.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE [6]

Such a high-sounding name as "Council of State" is reminiscent of the pomp of a European monarchy. One hardly expects to meet with an institution of this nature in a territory united to a democracy like the United States. But the Council of State set up in the Philippines by the Governor-General, with the acquiescence and probably on the suggestion of the Filipino leaders, was quite an innocuous body. Governor-General Harrison created it by executive order, and Governor-General Stimson, after some hesitation, rehabilitated it by the same means but with diminished powers.

The Council of State included as members the Governor-General, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Floor Leader of the Senate, the Majority Floor Leader of the House of Representatives, and the heads of the seven executive departments.

[6] See Malcolm and Kalaw, *Philippine Government,* revised edition of 1932* Ch. xn.